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Daily Report

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

10 August 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Situation Updated Following 8 Aug Fighting [Paris International]	1
Prime Minister Moungar Interviewed on Crisis [Paris International]	1

EAST AFRICA

Somalia

SNA Spokesman Denies Link With Killings of U.S. Troops [Voice of the Great Somali People] ...	5
Commentary Examines Methods of 'Colonialists' [Voice of the Great Somali People]	5

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk 'May' Declare State of Emergency [Johannesburg TV]	6
Dissatisfaction With Proposed Regions 'Rife' at Talks [Johannesburg TV]	6
KwaZulu Government Refiles Supreme Court Application [SAPA]	6
NUM To Remain in ANC Alliance After Elections [Johannesburg Radio]	7
DP Leader on Investment, Transitional Council [SAPA]	7
De Klerk To Visit South America 22-29 Aug [SAPA]	7
COSATU Throws Weight Behind Municipal Workers' Strike [SAPA]	7
Cape Workers Continue Strike; Durban Strike Ends [Johannesburg Radio]	8
Government Reaffirms Acceptance of Peace Force [Umtata Radio]	8
PAC Admits to Membership of 2 Church Massacre Suspects [Johannesburg Radio]	8
Human Rights Commission Reports on July Death Toll [SAPA]	8
Ministry Says 'Brain Drain' Reports Exaggerated [THE STAR 9 Aug]	8
South African Press Review for 10 Aug [THE STAR 10 Aug, etc]	9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UK Ends Arms Embargo, Blames UNITA for War [Luanda Radio]	10
More Reportage on Government-UNITA Fighting in Cuito	10
Catholic Bishop Said Evacuated [Voz do Galo Negro]	10
UNITA Said in Control [Lisbon Radio]	10
Luanda Radio: 'No Significant Change' [Luanda Radio]	10
UNITA 'Forward Push' Reported [Luanda TV]	11
FAA Reportedly Destroys UNITA Support Base in Huila [Luanda Radio]	11
Luanda Province Extends Army Enlistment Deadline [Luanda TV]	11
Correction to FAPLA Defeat in Cuanza Sul	11

Madagascar

Parliament Elects Francisque Ravony Prime Minister [Antananarivo Radio]	12
Ravony Views Election, Priorities [Paris International]	12

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Rejects Possibility of Renewed War [Maputo Radio]	12
---	----

Namibia

Baster Community Seeks To Decide Own Internal Issues *[Windhoek Radio]* 13

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

Security Agents Arrest, Detain Human Rights Activists *[AFP]* 14

Police Deployed in Lagos; Group Urges End to Regime *[AFP]* 14

Togo

Radio Reports Electoral Campaign Under Way *[Lome Radio]* 14

Chad

Situation Updated Following 8 Aug Fighting

LD0908162793 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 9 Aug 93

[From the "Afrique Midi" program]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] A total of 41 dead—including three policemen and two gendarmes—152 injured, and some 200 arrests is the official toll from the surge of violence that flared up in the Chadian capital on 8 August. [passage omitted]

Tension was very high this morning, even if no clashes were reported. Sosthene Gargoune reports:

[Begin Gargoune recording] Life has been slowly returning to normal this morning in Ndjamen, 24 hours after yesterday's violence in the northerners' district of the capital. Civil servants have returned to work very carefully and in small numbers. Everyone is doubtful whether calm has really returned, because in Chad, as one of them said, I quote, you never know.

The central market has opened again. Taxis are working. But there is sadness in the faces of families in Ndjamen's central hospital and in the French and Chadian military garrisons. Weeping, sympathy, and grief are present in all families. The dead are still being buried. Security agents killed during yesterday's clashes, for example, will have the right to honors during their funerals shortly.

Troops at the central hospital have managed to get the situation under control after being overwhelmed yesterday. The emergency services have benefitted from help from France, from the Islamic league, and the International Committee of the Red Cross to achieve this result. The latest figure given by the Chadian medical service: 189 injured and 66 dead.

Security forces detained 230 demonstrators on 8 August. They apparently want to get information from these people that might allow the government to identify the instigators and inciters. They should then be arrested and put on trial. [end recording]

[Announcer] So what exactly happened yesterday in the Chadian capital? The authorities say that the security forces only opened fire because the demonstrators themselves were armed. The opposition is rejecting this, and the Chadian League for Human Rights is giving a quite different version of events. It highlights the particularly savage nature of the repression and cites, for instance, the case of a wounded man who was then killed by the Republican Guard. Here is the spokesman from the Chadian League for Human Rights, Djimtol Nelli:

[Begin recording] [Nelli] The victim was wounded in the shooting, picked up by the Red Cross, and the ambulance was therefore on the way to the emergency wing of the hospital. The Republican Guard which was following

just behind stopped the ambulance, took the wounded victim out of the ambulance, and he was shot dead in cold blood. This was in the district of Gardole, not far from the Reste Assis shops.

[Unidentified correspondent] And who told you this?

[Nelli] Eyewitnesses, people in the neighborhood, and others who this morning told us what they had witnessed. We remain in shock after all that happened to us yesterday and that continues to happen. [end recording]

[Announcer] We have Chadian Prime Minister Dr. Fidel Moungar in the studio. Good afternoon, sir. You just heard the Chadian Human Rights League spokesman. He makes very serious allegations about the attitude of the security forces and your government. How do you respond?

[Moungar] My response is based on my utter disapproval of this sort of demonstration. We are trying to build in our country a state based on law. The right to demonstrate is inscribed among the new rights acquired by our people. Demonstrations must be peaceful. They must be submitted for authorization. I think that the inquiry will be able to say clearly what really happened, and as far as I know, and from here, I believe that the demonstrators were not only very numerous but also were armed.

You must know that the security forces who were killed during the demonstration were injured by firearms. As I said just now, it was a demonstration that was more like an insurrection than a traditional peaceful demonstration.

[Announcer] Did not the security forces act overzealously? One witness mentions a person taken out of an ambulance and finished off by the security forces.

[Moungar] If that is true, it must be confirmed. It is completely out of order. It is unacceptable.

[Announcer] There are also reports of operations in the homes of people who were not demonstrating.

[Moungar] The Army, the security forces, have the task of restoring order. That really must be said. Their task is to protect the population. When there are situations like this, people who are injured and who are being taken care of must not be finished off, and here I would like to express a clear position: We must take as our starting point not simply what has just been said, but an inquiry must establish the facts, and it is quite unacceptable to finish off an injured person.

Prime Minister Moungar Interviewed on Crisis

LD0908182093 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Studio interview with Chad Prime Minister Fidel Moungar by unidentified announcer during the "Afrique Midi" program—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Prime Minister, we mentioned earlier the terrible demonstration and repression which took place yesterday in Ndjamena, causing the deaths of more than 40 people. Did the security forces keep sufficiently calm? Did they keep their self-control? Was it really necessary to open fire with live ammunition?

[Moungar] Well, when people started to gather, the government asked the first and second category forces to intervene. When it was clear that these forces were not sufficient, we had to reinforce them with third category forces.

[Announcer] What do you mean by third category forces?

[Moungar] Let's say that when there are demonstrations like this, the police and the gendarmerie intervene in a gradual way. When things get out of hand, we have to ask the Army to intervene, too. It is always difficult to give definite opinions off-hand, without a precise inquiry. But the situation was very serious and the casualty figures show how serious the situation is. We must prevent such events from happening again because they are a threat to our country.

[Announcer] We often get the impression that you, the prime minister of a transition government, do not really have any control over the security forces; that they are still completely led by President Idriss Deby alone, and they answer only to him.

[Moungar] To answer your question, I think I should say straight away that we had a national conference here in Chad; that the government, or rather the prime minister, is elected democratically and has an agenda to carry out. It is important that everyone without exception respect the clauses of the charter. The government, or at least the prime minister, can answer for such actions only in so far as the government is totally responsible for the management and the control of the Army. Such control cannot be exercised without the president of the Republic. All the decisions that were taken during the national conference are immediately operational and strictly binding on all transition bodies.

[Announcer] Anyway, the president recently said: I am the security [la securite c'est moi].

[Moungar] Well, my interpretation of the transition charter is the following: There are three bodies whose task is to make sure that our country switches to democratic institutions in a peaceful way. We are all affected by the management of the Army and the question of security in our country.

[Announcer] But Mr. Moungar, don't you fear that the outcome of repression such as yesterday's will have a domino effect? Are the funerals not likely to entail more violence?

[Moungar] It is obvious that demonstrations like these with such a high casualty figure are serious, because one of the main challenges that the transition faces is respect

for human rights. This is a truly unacceptable situation that is likely to bring about further excesses. I think this is a very serious situation—one cannot talk about it lightly—but the government and all the transition bodies must solve together once and for all the serious security problem which this country faces, while understanding what their respective roles are.

[Announcer] A question now from Muriel Pomponne.

[Pomponne] Would not some people in power in Chad have a vested interest in provoking the policy of adopting the worst possible line, even if it means declaring a state of emergency and outlawing free speech for parties and trade unions?

[Moungar] It is obvious that we had a national conference; I hope that everyone has comprehended this, but as in all countries, there are situations like this in which some have a vested interest in things not going so well. All I know is that the people of Chad decided that things should change in our country. We must introduce these changes against all odds.

[Announcer] This demonstration took place after the clashes in Chokoyan. In your opinion were these clashes between ethnic groups, or were they perhaps motivated by political reasons?

[Moungar] The situation in our country is very complex and everything that happens is consistent. There have been demonstrations, and I believe that the inquiries under way will give us more information, but nothing can be ruled out.

[Announcer] Do you think that Abbas Koty's people could be responsible for these events?

[Moungar] I think that the government has made great efforts, some people have been arrested, and some factors seem to point that way, but I think we should wait until we have more information.

[Announcer] Can we say that Abbas Koty's men are especially threatening at the moment?

[Moungar] Political and military forces present us with a serious problem. I think that if we do not manage to solve that problem in the near future, we will face further challenges related to security requirements. The government respects them, it is not easy, but I think we must progressively resort to more drastic solutions.

[Announcer] We recently learned that a Chadian delegation had gone to Tripoli on Thursday to meet Abbas Koty. First of all, can you confirm this information?

[Moungar] No, I cannot confirm it; I am not aware of that. I know that there is a delegation in Tripoli, but I do not know what its mission is.

[Announcer] Yet Abbas Koty has often said that he refuses to have talks with President Deby, but that he

might be willing to have talks with you. Are you willing to engage in talks with the heads of military groups?

[Moungar] Not only am I willing to talk with them—and I have made several efforts to this end and am sorry to say that after three months, the period authorized by the national conference, I have not managed to do so—but if Abbas Koty wants to talk, I am more than willing to do so as soon as possible.

[Announcer] Does President Deby want such talks to take place?

[Moungar] You should ask him.

[Announcer] We would like to ask him.

Anyway, if you are ready for such a roundtable discussion, should it take place in Chad, or are you ready to go and hold talks with the rebel movements outside Chad?

[Moungar] It is a question we have raised with President Deby. We are ready to make all the necessary efforts to see that things get settled in our country. It is obvious—I can confirm this in the clearest possible way—that no political-military leader today need be worried about his security. The ideal thing would be a meeting in our country—it would be less expensive, and we have financial problems, as you know—but of course, if reluctance by people on either side meant that we had a meeting abroad, I would not have any objections.

[Announcer] You have had a national conference in Chad. Now you are ready to meet the warlords—we can use this expression. Won't this be a parallel national conference without the political parties?

[Moungar] No. I said just now that the decisions of the conference were strictly binding and immediately operational for all the bodies of the transition. I say they are so for all Chadians. I am sorry that some factions did not take part in the conference, but the government has the task of getting the decisions of the national conference accepted by all those men and women who were not able to take part in the sovereign national conference. Today people must understand in the clearest possible way that there is no military solution to the problems of our country. We have to talk.

[Announcer] Yes, but in this case the discussion with the warlords will be limited.

[Moungar] I don't know what you mean by that, but we can discuss all the questions arising today. We want to have a state based on law; a democratic state. The previous bilateral agreements we made showed their limitations. Everyone must come and bring their own stone to the reconstruction of the nation.

[Announcer] Mr. Moungar, you have just said that there was indeed a delegation in Tripoli, but you did not know exactly what it went there to do. In addition, we heard a few days ago that salaries had been suspended, and that in the end the measure had been canceled. We have

something of the impression that you are not always au fait with everything that is happening in Ndjamena.

[Moungar] You know, things can be presented like that. I think we have a difficult country, with extremely important tasks that have to be carried out. There are habits we need to lose, and others we must revive, because I think that our country is in the process of becoming democratic.

As for the question you raised, I don't think it is a malfunction of the government. I think that I, as head of government, have the task of implementing the agenda I was given. I have to deal with the problems of the military, the problems of the civilians. We have very little money to distribute. I know, I am deeply convinced, that I am doing it in a spirit of fairness. This is what you must hold on to, and step by step, as our possibilities allow, we will settle the problems of the military.

I should like to add something: We have a large army. We have to look after it, at least to the minimum extent. We have a large number of workers who have large salary arrears. All these problems have to be solved at once. Governing gives us a lot of problems, but I am confident. I think we will overcome these problems.

[Announcer] More directly, sir, since you did not really reply to the question: Do you have problems in your relations with President Deby?

[Moungar] I think I am a head of government who works with the head of state. In all the governments of the world, people discuss things. There are points on which they are not always in agreement, but the main thing is that after discussion we should advance to see that the democratic process should go through to the end.

[Announcer] Yes, having said that, sir, obviously each time your answer is a little bit off the point. But you said yes about a mission that went off to Tripoli; you said: I don't know what it went there to do.

[Moungar] Well, would you prefer me to lie? I am in favor of openness. Our country has chosen to progress toward democracy and openness. I think that when I was not consulted about a mission... [pauses] I must say that I was not consulted about a mission, especially when it has to do with a problem as important as negotiations with the political-military leaders. The transition depends on it. This is a habit that must not be continued. I can't lie to you.

[Announcer] At the same time, one has the impression that you, the prime minister of the transition, are not really in control of the Army.

[Moungar] Obviously I don't really control the Army, for numerous reasons. For numerous reasons we have a large army, which presents numerous problems. First, we must have the means to control the Army. I don't know if there is anyone who really controls the Army, because our Army today is not properly looked after by the

government. When you don't guarantee the pay of the military, when you don't give them anything to eat, I think it is then difficult to assert boldly that you control the Army. I would simply say—and I want to say it without beating about the bush—that in managing the problems of the Army it is important that the government should be completely involved, because that is simply the application of the transitional charter.

[Announcer] One last question, Mr. Prime Minister. You are in Paris at a time when your country is going through serious difficulties. What exactly are you expecting from Paris today?

[Moungar] No, as you know I was on a trip to Brussels. I am simply passing through Paris. In these conditions, one always makes contact here and there. It should be known that today major efforts are being made in Chad to correct the situation on the economic as well as the financial front, but we need support, we need aid in

order to make it through the difficult periods. It is important to maintain relations and to discuss them in a concrete manner with our French friends.

[Announcer] Do you need definite material and financial aid?

[Moungar] I need to send teachers back to school. I need to feed the Army. I need many things, and I think that the difficult period that we are going through requires France's contribution.

[Announcer] Is a reduction in the size of the Army still in question?

[Moungar] Of course, the reduction is still on the agenda, and we are making considerable progress.

[Announcer] Mr. Prime Minister of Chad, Dr. Fidel Mounger, I thank you for being our guest, live on this edition of "Afrique Midi" on RFI.

Somalia

SNA Spokesman Denies Link With Killings of U.S. Troops

EA0908192093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance, SNA, said today that the SNA and its supporters were not responsible for the death of four U.S. soldiers in the United Nations Operation in Somalia-2 [UNOSOM-2] in our country. The spokesman went on to say that the SNA would like to make it clear to the international community that SNA supporters were not involved in the incident that occurred on 7 August, in which UNOSOM claimed that its troops and Somali armed men clashed in Wanle Weyne District, during which five gunmen were killed and 15 others captured, and not involved the killings of four U.S. soldiers in Wadajir District, Mogadishu. Noting Admiral Jonathan Howe's [UN special envoy to Somalia] condemnation of the incident, in which he said Mr. Aidid and his supporters were behind the killings of the four Americans, the spokesman said it was an excuse for the United States, under the umbrella of UNOSOM-2, to inflict suffering on the Somali people and their environs. The SNA spokesman said the SNA had, since 5 June, been asking for an independent commission to visit Somalia to conduct an impartial investigation into the problems in Somalia, particularly in Mogadishu, to get at the truth. The SNA spokesman concluded by saying that the organization was still requesting investigations independent of UNOSOM-2.

Commentary Examines Methods of 'Colonialists'

EA0908203593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Commentary written by Abdulkarim Mohamed Kariyeh; read by Ali Abdi Afrah]

[Text] Whenever a colonialist wants to capture a country he will try to divide the people and set them against each other in order to achieve his colonial interests. Our

commentary, written by Abdulkarim Mohamed Kariyeh and read by Ali Abdi Afrah, is on this subject.

History has taught us that whenever a colonialist wants to capture a country he will try to capture it at a minimal cost by dividing and pitting the people against each other with the help of mercenaries, surrogates, and idiots, promising them promotions, property, and rewards after he has attained his colonial interest.

Listeners, our country is witnessing what we have just mentioned above. The United States' fledgling colonialists, under the umbrella of the United Nations, are using idiots, mercenaries, puppets, and hypocrites with little religious faith in order to achieve their colonial goal of exploiting our country's assets and natural resources. The U.S. fledgling colonialists, in the course of implementing their ugly objectives, have totally blindfolded the world's media by destroying reporters' tools so that the scandals they are perpetrating, such as the massacres, exploitation of the country's resources, and negative acts in the country cannot be videotaped or transmitted.

On the other hand, the fledgling U.S. colonialists have destroyed all the country's media equipment, particularly Radio Mogadishu's studios and its transmitters. Similarly, the headquarters of independent newspapers perceived to be opposed to colonial interests have been bombed. This has led some other newspapers published in Mogadishu to publish colonial ideas, because the United States is taking advantage of young writers with limited education and because these writers fear for their lives and property.

The United States, while wearing a UN shirt, is threatening young writers barely educated in journalism that it will destroy their publishing houses, just as others have been destroyed before. Listeners, there are mercenaries who argue that the country's political, economic and social affairs should be run by colonialists. We could point out that these people were forced to argue that way because of the shillings they have pocketed, and that because of eroded nationalism, they have become colonial surrogates.

In conclusion, whenever a colonialist wants to capture a country, he will try to divide and pit the people against each other to attain his colonial interests. Therefore, the Somali people should be vigilant and unite in countering the fledgling U.S. colonialists wearing UN shirts.

De Klerk 'May' Declare State of Emergency*MB1008081593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Aug 93*

[Text] State President F. W. de Klerk says he will not allow the whole country to disintegrate into anarchy, and he may have to declare a state of emergency. Mr. De Klerk made the statement in an interview with the German DIE WELT newspaper recently, released ahead of publication today.

He stressed, however, that he did not favor the imposition of a state of emergency as a solution to the bloodshed. He said that if an emergency were to be declared, it would have to be within very strict limits.

Asked whether there was a danger of a military coup in South Africa, Mr. De Klerk said this would be unlikely. He said the government, military, and police enjoyed an open and trusting relationship. Apart from that, South Africa did not have a history of military take-overs.

Mr. De Klerk said he was confident the country's largest parties would be able to work together fruitfully after the historic all-race elections in April of next year, but he rejected calls from the ANC [African National Congress] for extra taxes after elections. He said taxes were already too high, and were demanding foreign investments. [as heard]

Dissatisfaction With Proposed Regions 'Rife' at Talks*MB0908191493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Text] There is growing agreement among parties at the multiparty talks that the proposed boundaries of regions be tested at grassroots level before any final decisions are made. During the discussions of the controversial report on the demarcation of borders at Kempton Park today it was clear that dissatisfaction with the proposed nine regions remains rife.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Ronel van Zyl] Negotiating parties emphasized the importance of not imposing borders on people without prior broad consultation. The Planning Committee also recommended that more submissions be made to the Technical Committee.

[Planning Committee Chairman Pravhin Gordhan] Where necessary, local hearings are held with a view to eliciting and receiving the responses of local people in respect of the disputed boundaries.

[Van Zyl] The Negotiation Council, however, was divided on whether the borders of regions should be finalized before the election in April next year or later. Government spokesman Andre Fourie said the government would like to have clarity on the regions as soon as possible. Other parties like the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and DP [Democratic Party] opted for the soft border option,

which allows for future border adjustments. The Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] criticized the report for lacking technical detail and said regions seemed to have been demarcated for election purposes only. [end recording]

KwaZulu Government Refiles Supreme Court Application*MB0908205793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2040 GMT 9 Aug 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg August 9 SAPA—The kwaZulu government has refiled its application in the Pretoria Supreme Court in a bid to set aside the ratification of the April 27 election date. KwaZulu, with the support of the other members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag), is contesting the validity of the sufficient consensus ruling at talks which was used to adopt the election date.

The application comprises two affidavits from kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the territory's chief negotiator at democracy talks, Dr. Ben Ngubane.

According to a member of the planning committee at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Monday, the application was withdrawn and refiled last Friday because of inaccurate and missing information in the original application.

The application names two respondents, Lebowa's Mr. M J Mahlangu and Pravin Gordhan of the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses, in their capacity as chairmen on three separate occasions of proceedings at the talks. Two instances involve Mr. Gordhan and one Mr. Mahlangu.

The last occasion was the July 2 negotiating forum meeting when the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Conservative Party walked out in protest at the ratification of the election date. Mr. Gordhan was the chairman at the time and he ruled there was sufficient consensus on the election date in spite of the opposition of the six Cosag members.

Dr. Ngubane argues in his application that sufficient consensus as it appears in the negotiations' standing rules "is quantitatively and qualitatively vague and ambiguous to the extent that it cannot serve as a proper guideline for the exercise of a discussion as to whether sufficient consensus exists or does not exist".

The kwaZulu government therefore requested for the sufficient rulings to be set aside because the respondents' decisions were "unconstitutional and wrong".

Mr. Buthelezi, in his affidavit, said a fair debate on federal constitutional proposals had, for all practical purposes, failed. The kwaZulu government had therefore been left with two alternatives:

—"to withdraw from the whole negotiation process, which is undesirable"; or

—"to elicit the assistance of the court in order to salvage the situation".

NUM To Remain in ANC Alliance After Elections

MB0908095593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] says it will not break away from the ANC [African National Congress] alliance after the 27 April elections.

Speaking at a PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] NUM regional council meeting in Soweto, the president of the union, Mr. James Motlatsi, said that the NUM would second national office bearers to an ANC election list. He said that at least one regional office bearer in the areas where the NUM was strong would serve in a future nonracial government.

He said the fate of the majority of South Africans should not be left to politicians.

DP Leader on Investment, Transitional Council

MB1008101493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 10 SAPA—A transitional executive council [TEC] would lead to the final removal of sanctions and open the doors for investment in South Africa, Democratic Party [DP] leader Zach de Beer said on Tuesday.

Speaking at the Liberty Life Marketing Conference at the Wild Coast Sun in the Transkei, Dr de Beer said the TEC would be seen as the first phase of interim government, laying open the country's economic potential.

He noted, however, that political stability was conducive to investment potential and apartheid had caused instability in South Africa. "Although apartheid has been officially repudiated... The instability it brought has actually become worse... And has taken the form of political violence which is discouraging to investors."

But there was reason for cautious optimism in so far as an agreement between parties could be brokered, the DP leader said. "If I were 20 years younger I would think this would be a good time to start a business in South Africa."

Sketching the progress made at multiparty talks, Dr de Beer warned against a government of national unity deteriorating into a gang of thugs. "Such an outcome could lead to a repressive government which would intervene grossly in the conduct of business, human rights... And prevent free market enterprises."

He said democracy and prosperity complemented each other, noting that socialism was inherently anti-democratic.

"Much work has been done in weaning the African National Congress away from socialism (and) this progress must be maintained if the business sector is to realise the excellent potential which awaits it," Dr de Beer said.

De Klerk To Visit South America 22-29 Aug

MB0908195993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1937 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] Pretoria Aug 9 SAPA—State President F W de Klerk and his wife Marike will visit four South American countries from August 22 to 29. A statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs on Monday said the visits to Uruguay, Chile, Paraguay and Argentina are at the invitation of those countries' heads of state.

COSATU Throws Weight Behind Municipal Workers' Strike

MB0808141593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 8 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 8 SAPA—The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has resolved to mobilise all its resources behind the SA Municipal Workers Union [SAMWU] in its efforts to resolve the dispute between SAMWU and employer organisations.

COSATU, to which SAMWU is affiliated, warned particularly the Cape Province Local Authorities [Employers] Organisation (CPLAEO) that it would have to reinstate dismissed workers or face escalating conflict. Employers organised under CPLAEO dismissed more than 2,000 striking workers last week.

COSATU accused the employer organisation of a confrontational approach to negotiations. "While the majority of employer bodies in municipalities in other parts of the country have agreed to negotiate on the fundamental grievances of municipal workers, this organisation has taken the approach of confrontation."

In reply to demands from workers to open up negotiations, CPLAEO-linked municipalities gave workers an ultimatum to return to work by Thursday last week, or be dismissed. When workers failed to respond more than 2,000 were dismissed by 25 municipalities in the eastern, northern and western Cape.

"In negotiations since March this year, the CPLAEO has totally failed to address the legitimate concerns of workers," said COSATU. "It is nothing short of scandalous that in 1993 they have only been prepared to offer a minimum wage of R[and]320 per month. This comes at a time when other municipalities, including Johannesburg and Cape Town, have moved some way towards meeting the demands of workers."

COSATU structures throughout the country were preparing to take solidarity action with SAMWU members. "If they are to avoid an escalation of the conflict, CPLAEO must as a matter of urgency, enter into bona fide negotiations with SAMWU on wages, and reinstate all dismissed workers."

Cape Workers Continue Strike; Durban Strike Ends

*MB0908145293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Text] The municipal strike is continuing in the Cape. The South African Municipal Workers Union [SAMWU] says COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has pledged its support to striking workers and workers who have been dismissed for not returning to work.

A SAMWU spokesman said regional representatives of the Cape Province were meeting to discuss strategies to get dismissed workers reinstated. He said more than 2,000 municipal and regional services council workers in the Cape had been laid off. In the Peninsula, two councils, Parow and Brackenfell, are still trying to reach settlements with their workers. Other towns where dismissals took place were George, Knysna, Plettenberg Bay, Beaufort West, and Franschhoek. Meanwhile, striking Durban municipal workers have returned to work. About 1,500 SAMWU members went on strike last week, severely disrupting public transport in Durban and surrounding areas. On Friday the council issued an ultimatum to the strikers to return to work today or face dismissal.

Government Reaffirms Acceptance of Peace Force

MB0908075093 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The government has reiterated its acceptance of a national peacekeeping force. Law and order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze says the SAP [South African Police] and SADF [South African Defense Force] are prepared to make their infrastructure available to such a force. John Matham reports:

[Matham] Kotze has also repeated the government's insistence that the peace force can only be established via an act of Parliament. That act would define the unit's structure and role. There are still differences between the ANC [African National Congress], government, and Inkatha on the make-up of the force. The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has suggested that the Internal Stability Unit [ISU] form the core of the force. The ANC rejects this. It says the ISU's credibility is in serious question. Kotze says the force should be apolitical and fully representative. He says its responsibilities should be limited to certain back-up tasks. The ANC believes that the peacekeepers should be the first line of deployment in unrest situations.

PAC Admits to Membership of 2 Church Massacre Suspects

*MB0908171893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Text] The police have arrested a third suspect in connection with the St. James Church massacre in Cape Town last month in which 11 people were killed. The police said the suspect, a 52-year-old Khayelitsha man, was being held in terms of the Security Act. In another development, the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth has granted an application that a Khayelitsha teacher, Mr. Vuyo Tekani, be detained for 10 more days in connection with the attack. He has been transferred to East London for questioning. The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has admitted that Mr. Tekani is a member of its organization and has said at a news conference in Cape Town that the second suspect, Mr. (Sipho Kikaya), is also a PAC member.

Human Rights Commission Reports on July Death Toll

MB0908204493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 9 SAPA—July's death toll of 581 was the highest since August, 1990 when 709 people were killed, the Human Rights Commission [HRC] said in its monthly report issued on Monday. The commission said the April 27 election date—announced in July—could have been a contributing factor. The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] reported the highest number of deaths (343), bringing the total number of deaths in the region over the past seven months to 784. The HRC said 182 people were killed in Natal and 56 elsewhere. Total deaths in South Africa for the year numbered 1,984. Fourteen members of the security forces were killed in July.

Ministry Says 'Brain Drain' Reports Exaggerated

*MB0908154893 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
9 Aug 93 pp 1, 3*

[Report by Shirley Woodgate]

[Text] The extent of the brain drain has been vastly exaggerated in reports surfacing since Chris Hani's assassination in April, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sample statistics from the Reserve Bank and Jan Smuts Airport disprove claims that locals are fleeing the country in droves as part of another huge exodus of professionals and skilled workers, said spokesman Niel du Bois.

Despite comment by embassies in May that expatriates had accounted for the initial rush and that actual emigration was not matching the number of inquiries from locals, regular reports—usually quoting removal firms—indicated a renewed flood of South African professionals leaving the country.

But Du Bois said latest Reserve Bank figures (which rely on applications for removing money from the country) indicated 2,034 people had left South Africa in the first six months of this year, compared with 4,289 for the whole of 1992.

According to the Bank, the list of applicants wanting to emigrate indicated 187 people left in February, 266 in March and 188 in April.

A test run on a new system introduced this month at Jan Smuts Airport showed that between July 14 and 24, of 69 adults and 22 children who had left the country permanently from this departure point, only 10 were South African citizens.

Out of the total of 91 emigrants, 30 went to England, nine to Germany, three to Switzerland, 11 to the U.S., five to the Netherlands, 13 to Israel, one each to Portugal and New Zealand, and one each to Chile and Mozambique.

Du Bois said they included four engineers (one returning to Israel, one a UK citizen going to New Zealand and two Chileans returning home); a Dutch physiotherapist going to America; three teachers; a project finance manager; three tradesmen; a nurse; an actor; a missionary; a credit controller; 12 housewives and seven pensioners.

"The issue must be put in perspective bearing in mind that migration is not only as old as the world itself, but the democratic right of every individual"

He said there had been a steady increase of legal immigrants over the past 30 years, with two temporary hiccups, in 1977/8 after the Soweto uprising (when an overall loss of 3,195 was registered) and with the economic downturn in 1986/7.

"This is a natural phenomenon worldwide when political or economic hardship surfaces."

During 1991/92, the country notched up a gain of 1,741 professionals, with 1,701 emigrating and 3,442 arriving.

During the same period, du Bois said, there was a gain of 839 in the managerial and administrative field and 1,513 in clerical and sales people.

South African Press Review for 10 Aug
MB1008142893

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC Fails To Defend Democracy it Espouses—Referring to the disruption of a Democratic Party (DP) meeting at

Orange Farm at the weekend, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 10 August in a page 8 editorial says: "The fact that political thugs succeeded in stopping the party from having its say should be setting off alarm bells right across the country; it is a dire warning to every politician and every citizen." THE STAR believes "it was the duty of the ANC [African National Congress] and other organisations which claim support in Orange Farm to condemn the outrageous behaviour without qualification [preceding two words in italics], and to take steps to ensure that there will be no repetition. Instead we had from the ANC a lukewarm condemnation, and oblique justifications about aggressive DP pamphlets. This is nonsense: no such evidence has been produced, and even if it were to be, organisations must be prepared for a hard political fight in which some rhetorical punches will be landed against them." "In allowing the DP's right to speak to be taken away, organisations like the ANC are failing to defend the democracy they espouse."

BUSINESS DAY

Political Intolerance Threatens Elections—"Violence is at awful levels, and the election build-up is only just beginning," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 10 August. "Some violence will continue, whatever the politicians decide. But unless leaders campaign more forcefully for political tolerance—even for the right of their opponents to insult them if they feel so inclined—the next nine months may become a bloody battle over the election that never was."

CITY PRESS

Violence To Hamper Voting in April Election—Khulu Sibiya writes in his "My Way" column on page 14 of Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 8 August that South Africa "is in turmoil—senseless massacres and wanton destruction of property are the order of the day. And what part of SA will our future leaders be able to rule when just about every part of the land is in flames?" Sibiya notes that "the very people Mandela is depending on for votes want him to say what they want to hear—and not what he thinks." "Should the violence in the townships persist, the survivors will be so scarred they may not even bother to vote. A survey conducted by Professor Laurie Schlemmer of the Human Sciences Research Council showed that about 14 percent of blacks interviewed recently said they would probably not vote in the April elections for fear of violence. The report said two percent of the respondents were committed to violence during and after the election period. This is an indication of what lies ahead for our politicians." Therefore, politicians "must work earnestly to stop the violence now."

Angola**UK Ends Arms Embargo, Blames UNITA for War***MB0908195193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Excerpt] The Angolan Government can now buy weapons from Great Britain. The British authorities lifted their arms embargo today. This was announced by [name indistinct] news agency, which quoted a British Foreign Office source. That source said the British Government blames the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for the resumption of war. Therefore, British authorities have recognized the right of the Angolan Government to defend itself and will, as of today, sell weapons to the government led by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco. Moreover, British authorities look sympathetically on the Angolan Government's efforts to acquire the means to defend itself. These reports have been confirmed by Rui Manguera, charge d'affaires of the Angolan Embassy in the United Kingdom. [passage omitted]

More Reportage on Government-UNITA Fighting in Cuito**Catholic Bishop Said Evacuated***MB1008082193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Aug 93*

[Text] Today is the first calm day in the city of Huambo following raids [preceding word in English] by Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] aircraft that began during celebrations marking Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's 59th birthday. The air raids were launched some distance from the city. Radio France International correspondent Rui Barcelar has said the bishop of Bie [Cuito] city was not abducted, but evacuated from the area of fighting in that city. Rui Barcelar gives more details on the issue:

[Begin recording] [Barcelar] Today is the first calm day in Huambo. There have been several air raids, but no aircraft flew over the city [words indistinct] bombing in areas about 40 to 100 km from the city. The people have been more at ease [words indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondent] Reports say that many people have been wounded following the air raids [words indistinct].

[Barcelar] Yes, 400 people have been wounded and (?200) killed in the city of Huambo [words indistinct]. (?I do not have) exact figures [words indistinct] 200 killed [words indistinct] many amputated people [words indistinct] but there are several hospital units [words indistinct] doctors from the central hospital, thus there are no exact figures [words indistinct] as there are shortages of medicines, blood [word indistinct] there is no water in the hospital. People are using water from the wells which

is not even sterilized. A number of wounded people have serious [word indistinct] because after the operations [word indistinct] at times the patients end up dying [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] It has been reported that National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces abducted the Bishop of Cuito. Has this been confirmed by UNITA Army Headquarters in Huambo?

[Barcelar] The UNITA authorities have neither confirmed nor denied the reports. But the priests in the Huambo Diocese yesterday told us that they confirmed that the bishop of Bie was not abducted, but evacuated from the center of the city, where the clashes were taking place. They said they heard this from a Brazilian Marist father who also came from Cuito. The priest said the situation in the city is very difficult, the clashes are taking place in the streets, and each time UNITA advances in a street, it sends to the rear lines priests, children and women, who are subsequently sent to Huambo. Such is the case of the Marist father, who was accompanied by other priests and children from a school. The same happened with the bishop of Cuito, who was sent to the rear lines. It was expected that he would also leave for Huambo, but religious authorities in Huambo have said they do not want him to come to Huambo. They want him to remain in a locality near Bie with the Catholics of Bie city. [end recording]

UNITA Said in Control*LD0908171693 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1600 GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Text] The scale of fighting in Cuito is increasingly alarming. Fighting at the weekend killed dozens of people and wounded many others who cannot get assistance, as there is no medicine. According to unofficial military sources, the government Armed Forces are now restricted to resisting at the Governor's Palace, and the rest of the city is already under the control of the National Union for Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. According to the same source, the Angolan Armed Forces have run out of ammunition.

Luanda Radio: 'No Significant Change'*MB0908194193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Text] Though there has been no significant change to the situation in the war theater, fighting is continuing in the capital of Bie Province. Radio Angola correspondent Abel Abraao reports that the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] killed more than 20 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] men:

[Begin Abraao recording] There has been no substantial change to the military situation here in Cuito over the last few hours. Nonetheless, counterattacks by government forces have already begun to pay off. In clashes today, the FAA forces put 27 UNITA men out of action. In addition to 27 corpses, UNITA also left on the ground

one 60-mm mortar, 11 AKM weapons, (?four) clips, and a large number of hand grenades. Despite the shelling and an increasingly tight siege around Cuito, government forces continue to inflict heavy defeats on Jonas Savimbi's men. Meanwhile, the besieged people of Cuito have expressed outrage over comments by certain Western media concerning FAA military operations against Huambo. They say that that media, instead of denigrating the government's image for its attacks on Huambo, should rather ask whether it is fair that UNITA should have shelled the city for seven months, reducing gardens [word indistinct] and houses to graveyards. The besieged people of Cuito rightly note that UNITA has also destroyed the offices of the Red Cross and other humanitarian aid organizations here. [end recording]

UNITA 'Forward Push' Reported

MB0908203893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The situation in Cuito is serious. The picture has become even more dramatic over the last few hours. Military operations are intensifying. Television correspondent Elpidio Inacio reports from Cuito:

[Begin Cuito recording] The situation is unstable in Cuito. The evolution of the situation renders any comment premature. The war remains as intense as ever, and famine continues to hurt stomachs. Everything seems uncertain in Cuito. The last two days have seen powerful clashes on the ground. Everything began on 7 August, when government and civilian defense forces were surprised by an extraordinary forward push by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces, which [word indistinct] Cuito's main road, thereby nearly dividing the city and compelling the forces on the right side to emerge from their passiveness and start counterattacking with visible ease. They caused the Black Cockerel men to flee. They did not even have time to take the much-vaunted red beret forces. [sentence as heard]

But the hours that followed were dark ones, perhaps even [words indistinct] experienced by the people of Cuito. The men led by Dr. Cockerel [name as heard] were furious because they had suffered well-deserved humiliation, and consequently, shelled almost incessantly those areas with the highest concentrations of civilians, causing substantial casualties. Given the serious shortage of medicine in the area, such wounds are practically death certificates. It is believed that at least 200 civilians have died over the last weekend and a similar number seriously wounded, with little chance of survival. This is because of the indiscriminate shelling, perhaps even worse than the shelling of Huambo, by men who claim to be the people's defenders.

That is not all UNITA has done, either. Showing yet another side to their terrorist operations, the Jonas Savimbi-led men have robbed the people of their possessions and burned homes as well as private cars [words

indistinct] the UNITA murderers are also abducting citizens, including religious figures, foreigners, guest workers, and residents who [words indistinct] to be used as human shields.

Meanwhile, the government and civilian defense forces have remained firm under the command of Brigadier Alfredo Kussumua. They have shown the ability to keep their cool in dealing with every adversity. [end recording]

FAA Reportedly Destroys UNITA Support Base in Huila

MB0908194493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] have over the last few days destroyed the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] central logistical support base in southern Angola. That base is known as the red zone.

General Francisco Pereira Furtado, FAA Southern Military Front commander, says that the destroyed base north of Huila Province's Kipungo District provided support for offensives by UNITA forces deployed north, northeast, and southeast of Lubango. The FAA forces have also destroyed two fixed UNITA (?units) in (Uicote) area, some 25 km from Matala, and Hoque, 30 km from (?government)-controlled Chicomba District.

The FAA Southern Military Front commander has also disclosed that operations are under way to evict UNITA from eight districts it has been occupying in Huila Province since last year.

Luanda Province Extends Army Enlistment Deadline

MB0908210993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The Luanda Provincial Government has extended until 20 August the deadline for citizens to enlist in the Army. Luanda Provincial Governor Rui de Carvalho has issued a dispatch saying that all males born between 1970 and 1972, who have not yet come forward to register themselves, can do so at the (Maria da Cheva-quenha) (?recruitment) center at 0800 [0700 GMT] every Tuesday and Thursday. The aforesaid dispatch concludes with a warning that, once the aforesaid deadline is over, offenders will face coercive measures in accordance with the law.

Correction to FAPLA Defeat in Cuanza Sul

MB0908164393

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "FAPLA Said Defeated in Cuanza Sul," published in the 9 August Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 21:

Column one, graf four, first sentence, make read: ...Angola [FAPLA] groups, fleeing the FALA forces, having captured 12... (clearing words indistinct)

Same graf, from sentence two, make read: ...30 July, our (Area Mane) forces (?attacked) enemy forces coming from the Cunde commune of Conda District, captured 37 AK-47 weapons and killed 25 Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] troops. On 31 July, our forces besieging the city of Waku Kungo, repelled yet another attempt by the MPLA-PT troops to attack the red line [words indistinct] (?well) defended, causing innumerable losses to the Futungo de Belas troops. On 2 August, the UNITA forces attacked an enemy position at (Catula), 2 km from Quilenda District, having captured a FAPLA soldier named Alberto Cafambi, son of Cafambi Cunha and Luisa da Luz, 43 AK-47 weapons, 290 rounds of ammunition, and assorted equipment. On 4 August, our (Area Zambia) forces put to flight a FAPLA battalion... (clearing words indistinct, rewording, altering figures)

Madagascar

Parliament Elects Francisque Ravony Prime Minister

EA0908182893 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Summary] Radio Madagascar has announced the appointment of the first prime minister of the Third Republic, Francisque Ravony. He was elected by a secret ballot of the new Malagasy members of parliament and gained 55 votes. Mr. Ravony was the former first deputy prime minister.

Ravony Views Election, Priorities

LD1008050893 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Interview with Madagascar Prime Minister Francisque Ravony by correspondent Yves Rocque during the "Afrique Soir" program; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] The guest of "Afrique Soir" is Francisque Ravony, who has just been elected prime minister of Madagascar. He won 55 votes against 45 for Roger Ralison, the candidate of the political department of the Forces Vives. Francisque Ravony is a member of the presidential majority, but he does not belong to the kernel of leaders of the Forces Vives. He expresses his first reaction after his election to correspondent Yves Rocque:

[Ravony] I found this election rather difficult. I was facing the candidate of the Forces Vives Rasalama. I was facing the other candidate of the Forces Vives of Madagascar. When my team had forecast the result yesterday,

I thought it was much easier. But it was nothing of the sort, because I had a majority of just 10 votes over the Rasalama candidate.

[Rocque] So didn't we see the disintegration of the Forces Vives today? In a few weeks' time you will have to present yourself to the deputies again with a program. There you'll have to get an absolute majority. Do you think this is possible?

[Ravony] I think it will be possible in the sense that in the next few days I intend to open up towards the other factions in the Forces Vives who were against me.

[Rocque] When you speak of opening up, does that mean you want to form a government that is broadly open to the Forces Vives Rasalama?

[Ravony] Yes, I will try to win over part of the Forces Vives Rasalama, and part of the civil society which did not vote for me.

[Rocque] So, you mean that now it is a matter of forming a government that is open to a wide range of groups, in other words to go beyond the splits that have existed for two years?

[Ravony] Exactly. I will do the impossible to see that everything that happened during the events fades little by little, so that we can get back to a normal political life. My problem is that I have decided to have a very restricted government which won't have more than 25 members, including the prime minister. So it will be difficult for me to be too open. I won't have enough ministers to bring in everyone.

[Rocque] What are your main priorities for Madagascar?

[Ravony] I think I was elected thanks to a coalition of people, of deputies, who were completely in favor of effective decentralization in Madagascar. So I shall be forced to make this effective decentralization a priority. It is envisaged by the Constitution, but it still has to be started. I don't think it will be implemented in less than 18 months. So that is my priority.

My second priority—it isn't the second, because it is as urgent as the first—are the problems of security, of rigor for the state, and of making contact almost immediately with our creditors.

Mozambique

Renamo's Dhlakama Rejects Possibility of Renewed War

MB1008070193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Report from Beira by Radio Mozambique correspondent Nogueira da Silva—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Da Silva] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has flatly rejected the possibility that a new war might erupt in the country. He said that in an interview with Radio Mozambique in Maringue, the Renamo central headquarters. Commenting on the matter, Afonso Dhlakama pointed out some examples of alleged violations of the General Peace Accord by the government. Only the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] can cause a new armed conflict, the Renamo leader stressed. He also emphasized at another point in his interview that his movement is not interested in war now.

[Dhlakama] "There will not be a repeat, because we do not want it [words indistinct] you know that, after the accord had been in force for nine months, Frelimo recently launched attacks on our bases in Tete Province's Chiuta and Moatize Districts. It even used tanks and BTR armored combat vehicles. We lost three soldiers there. The Renamo troops did not return fire because they are under orders not to respond to violence, thereby sticking to the accord. These incidents occurred in Tete on 6 and 17 July."

[Da Silva] During the same interview, we asked the Renamo leader if South Africa continues to give assistance to his movement. He replied to our question in the following manner:

[Dhlakama] "South Africa assisted Renamo but its assistance ended on 16 March 1984 with the signing of the Nkomati Accord. South Africa never assisted Renamo again. Never ever. I would also like to say that the assistance given us at the time consisted simply of [word indistinct] weapons, light weapons, mortars, (?two-way) radios, and uniforms. All that stopped in March of 1984. We never again received that or any type of assistance from South Africa [words indistinct]."

[Da Silva] It is worth mentioning that when we arrived in Maringue, our reporters noticed that the Renamo soldiers were wearing new boots and uniforms, which they confirmed as having come from South Africa. We asked the Renamo leader to explain the existence of those boots and uniforms. He replied thus:

[Dhlakama] "Well, this is not assistance from South Africa. This is [words indistinct] (?UN representative). It is what you might call a good gesture on the part of South Africa, which has helped do away with a problem we were facing. In fact, the South African and UN representatives came here to hand over these uniforms being used by our forces, which have (?gone) to comply with the peace accord [word indistinct] in Maputo. Thus, this is no assistance to Renamo. It is, rather, assistance to the peace process."

Namibia

Baster Community Seeks To Decide Own Internal Issues

MB0608122793 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 6 Aug 93

[Text] Baster community leader Hans Diergaardt says the Baster community meets United Nations criteria to be declared an indigenous people. These include own boundaries, an own language and culture, as well as an own flag. The community has also lived in the same area for over 125 years as a self-governing group. Diergaardt said although he has (?abandoned) the original claim for sovereignty in the nation for Rehoboth, he wants the Basters to decide on their internal issues, such as the land question. It was reported earlier that the Rehoboth community, under the leadership of Hans Diergaardt, has applied (?to) a subcommission of the United Nations that the community be recognized as an indigenous group by the world body.

Nigeria

Security Agents Arrest, Detain Human Rights Activists

AB0908194393 Paris AFP in English 1933 GMT
9 Aug 93

[Excerpts] Lagos, Aug 9 (AFP)—Security agents broke into the homes of two detained pro-democracy campaigners here on Monday [9 August] and arrested eight activists in a bid to thwart a civil disobedience campaign planned for later this week, dissidents said.

The Campaign for Democracy (CD), which is sponsoring the three-day protest beginning Thursday, said 40 security agents broke into the homes of its jailed chairman, Beko Ransome-Kuti, and fellow activist Gani Fawehinmi. Those arrested Monday included the wife of Nigeria's famous Afro-beat singer Fela Anikulapo-uti. [passage omitted]

CD said the agents gave no reason for Monday's raid but the move was clearly part of a campaign to silence opposition to the military's plan to turn over power to a civilian-dominated interim government on August 27. The plan was seen by pro-democracy forces as an attempt to prolong military rule.

A CD statement said the raid was "one of the military government's vain attempts to abort the mass protests for democracy from August 12 to 14." CD vowed to go on with the protests, which it said "are to be peaceful in nature." "If the regime sends killer troops into the streets, Nigerians should go indoors," it added.

Police Deployed in Lagos; Group Urges End to Regime

AB1008142093 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT
10 Aug 93

[By Ade Obisesan]

[Excerpts] Lagos, Aug 10 (AFP)—Security was beefed up here Tuesday [10 August] ahead of planned anti-government protests later this week as prominent Nigerians called for increased world pressure to force the military out of power. Riot police squads armed with automatic rifles were deployed at key intersections around this tense metropolis of six million people. Security forces were also on standby in the densely-populated Ikeja and Agege and Mushin districts on the outskirts of Lagos, the scene of looting and vandalism last month.

The military government, which voided the June 12 presidential poll because of alleged rigging, has vowed to maintain law and order during the three-day protest called by pro-democracy forces in support of Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of the annulled election. At least 17 people were killed during clashes with security forces in early July during a similar protest called by the Campaign for Democracy, an umbrella grouping 40 pro-democracy groups, in support of Abiola. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, a group of eminent Nigerians led by former head of state Olusegun Obasanjo, said Monday [9 August] that formation of a civilian-dominated interim government, as proposed by Babangida, was not a solution to the political crisis triggered by the annulment of the June poll. "The present administration must be terminated forthwith if Nigeria is to be saved from violent upheavals with disastrous socio-economic consequences," the group said. "Should the present administration be not terminated by August 27, we urge all Nigerians to embark upon peaceful and non-violent means of expressing their disapproval", said the group.

Foreign Secretary Matthew Taiwo Mbu for his part said the extension of military rule (beyond August 27) was inevitable because the country's two legal parties had refused to take part in a fresh presidential poll.

The national executives of Abiola's centre-left Social Democratic Party [SDP] and the rival center-right National Republican Convention have agreed to form an interim government. But a majority of the SDP sided with Abiola and insisted he should assume power.

Babangida, who seized power in a bloodless coup in August 1985, has pledged to hand over to an elected civilian administration on August 27. The United States has warned him against reneging on his pledge.

Tuesday, Vice President Augustus Aikhomu opened talks in Abuja with governors of Nigeria's 30 states to brief them on details of the proposed interim government.

Togo

Radio Reports Electoral Campaign Under Way

AB1008101093 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600
GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] Presidential candidates will not only use state media to present their arguments, but also will have to present themselves before the electorate during the electoral campaign, which took off officially yesterday at midnight.

Meanwhile, the International Monitoring Committee continues its efforts to resolve all outstanding problems, especially that of Gilchrist Olympio's candidacy. In this respect, the committee persuaded the Togolese authorities to arrange a meeting between Olympio and the medical commission by midnight yesterday so that his candidacy could be accepted. The international committee accordingly informed Olympio of this new development and expressed the hope that a positive solution would be found in the next few hours. The committee also reassured Olympio about his security.

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